NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1932.1	1913.7	1892.1	1041.4	1031.8	1027.9
Manufacturing	208.4	209.4	218.3	130.9	131.2	141.3
Durable Goods	109.3	109.5	116.3	74.3	74.3	81.3
Lumber and wood products	3.9	3.9	3.6	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.9	1.9	1.7	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.3	3.6	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.1	7.0	4.4	4.4	4.7
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.6	4.5	4.5	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.8	13.8	16.4	12.5	12.6	15.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.0	11.1	12.5	11.0	11.0	12.4
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.2	8.5	6.0	5.6	6.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.0	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	16.1	18.2	9.4	9.7	10.9
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.3	38.5	40.1	26.5	26.6	27.9
Communication equipment	27.2	27.3	27.7	20.1	20.3	20.5
Transportation equipment	13.6	13.6	13.9	9.6	9.4	10.2
Ship and boat building and repair	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.7	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	99.1	99.9	102.0	56.6	56.9	60.0
Food and kindred products	26.3	26.4	27.4	12.7	12.7	14.0
Meat products	5.9	6.0	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	2.7	3.0	*	*	*
Beverages	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.3
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.0	10.9	12.3	6.7	6.6	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.3	9.6	10.0	6.6	6.9	7.4
Printing and publishing	27.8	27.8	27.3	14.4	14.3	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.1	11.0	10.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	12.9	13.0	12.8	9.9	9.8	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	2.9	2.9	2.8
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.8	9.1	9.1	4.8	5.1	5.0
Misc. plastic products	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.0	2.1	2.1	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

(in thousands)

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85
Nonmanufacturing	1723.7	1704.3	1673.8	910.5	900.6	886.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	137.1	133.9	130.1	66.8	65.8	62.3
Heavy construction contractors	17.4	17.0	16.3	9.0	8.9	9.0
Transportation and public utilities	90.3	89.7	90.4	57.0	56.6	58.9
Railroad transportation	6.3	6.3	7.4	4.7	4.6	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	44.7	44.1	43.5	25.5	25.2	26.4
Trucking & warehousing	25.8	25.3	24.4	12.2	11.9	12.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.3	39.3	39.5	26.8	26.8	27.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.7	24.7	24.7	17.1	17.0	17.1
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.6	14.6	14.8	9.7	9.8	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	483.5	474.7	472.9	249.1	243.6	246.0
Wholesale trade	103.8	103.5	102.9	60.0	60.1	60.0
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.5	13.4	13.4
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.8	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Retail trade	379.7	371.2	370.0	189.1	183.5	186.0
General merchandise stores	43.5	43.5	44.1	19.9	20.2	20.1
Department stores	37.7	37.9	38.2	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	4.7	4.8	8.1	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	116.2	115.2	108.8	70.2	69.8	66.1
Banking	27.2	27.0	25.7	16.8	16.7	16.0
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.0	24.9	23.8	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.3	17.2	16.2	9.6	9.7	9.5
Savings & loan associations	9.1	8.9	8.5	4.8	4.7	4.6
Insurance carriers	24.6	24.4	22.1	19.0	18.8	16.8
Services	493.8	488.3	473.4	260.1	257.3	248.0
Health services	125.4	125.4	121.2	75.1	75.2	72.5
Private hospitals	62.7	62.8	62.0	40.8	41.0	40.3
Private educational services	29.8	30.4	28.5	21.5	21.9	20.7
Elementary & secondary schools	10.0	10.0	9.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	16.8	17.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	13.3
Miscellaneous services	40.3	40.4	38.0	18.1	18.3	17.4
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.7	7.7	7.1	5.5	5.5	5.2
Total government	401.0	400.7	396.4	207.1	207.3	205.1
Total federal government	137.5	138.1	138.6	55.1	55.2	55.0
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.4	48.6	49.3	19.9	19.9	20.1
U. S. Postal service	16.1	16.2	14.4	7.9	7.9	7.6
Other federal government	73.0	73.3	74.9	27.3	27.4	27.3
Total state and local government	263.5	262.6	257.8	152.0	152.1	150.1
Total state government	92.1	92.3	90.5	64.4	64.7	62.8
State hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
Public universities & colleges	30.3	30.2	30.0	11.5	11.5	11.1
Other state government	50.2	50.5	48.9	44.2	44.5	43.0
Total local government	171.4	170.3	167.3	87.6	87.4	87.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	105.2	104.6	102.4	52.1	51.9	51.4
Non-education	66.2	65.7	64.9	35.5	35.5	35.9

1 The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

2 Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

NET NUMERICAL CHANGE IN MARYLAND'S NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(jobs counted by place of work)
MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY	APRIL-MAY, 1986	MAY, 1985-MAY, 1986
Total Nonag. Payroll Emp.	+18,400	+40,000
Manufacturing	-1,000	-9,900
Durable goods	-200	-7,000
Lumber & wood prod.	0	+300
Furniture & fixtures	-100	-400
Stone, clay & glass prod.	0	+100
Primary metal industries	0	-2,600
Fabricated metal prod.	+400	+100
Machinery exc. electrical	-200	-2,300
Elec. & electronic equip.	-200	-1,800
Transportation equip.	0	-300
Instru. & related prod.	0	+100
Miscellaneous mfg.	-100	-200
Nondurable goods	-800	-2,900
Food & kindred prod.	-100	-1,100
Textile mill prod.	0	0
Apparel & textile prod.	+100	-1,300
Paper & allied prod.	-300	-700
Printing & publishing	0	+500
Chemicals & allied prod.	-100	+100
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	-300	-300
Other nondurable goods	-100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	+19,400	+49,900
Mining	0	0
Construction	+3,200	+7,000
Transportation & public util.	+600	-100
Railroad transportation	0	-1,100
Transp. exc. railroads	+600	+1,200
Communications & public util.	0	-200
Trade	+8,800	+10,600
Wholesale trade	+300	+900
Retail trade	+8,500	+9,700
Finance, insurance & real estate	+1,000	+7,400
Services	+5,500	+20,400
Government	+300	+4,600
Federal government	-600	-1,100
State government	-200	+1,600
Local government	+1,100	+4,100

SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MAY 1986
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85	MAY '86	APR. '86	MAY '85
MANUFACTURING	$400.20	$402.80	$383.44	40.1	40.2	39.9	$ 9.98	$10.02	$ 9.61
DURABLE GOODS	455.36	459.80	446.19	41.7	41.8	41.7	10.92	11.00	10.70
Lumber and wood products	294.48	292.33	281.78	40.9	40.1	42.5	7.20	7.29	6.63
Furniture and fixtures	299.70	292.87	288.56	40.5	39.9	39.1	7.40	7.34	7.38
Stone, clay and glass products	457.84	432.88	412.52	48.5	46.1	44.5	9.44	9.39	9.27
Primary metal industries	547.22	588.14	556.91	38.7	40.9	41.1	14.14	14.38	13.55
Fabricated metal products	386.20	387.90	376.33	42.3	41.8	41.4	9.13	9.28	9.09
Machinery except electrical	463.91	457.14	467.21	41.2	40.1	41.2	11.26	11.40	11.34
Electric and electronic equipment	376.81	394.67	371.49	40.3	41.5	40.6	9.35	9.51	9.15
Transportation equipment	628.99	607.95	591.78	44.8	45.0	44.9	14.04	13.51	13.18
Instruments and related products	329.08	327.08	322.61	39.6	38.8	37.6	8.31	8.43	8.58
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	329.47	319.92	311.06	38.4	36.9	41.2	8.58	8.67	7.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.68	347.14	320.42	38.4	38.7	38.1	8.95	8.97	8.41
Food and kindred products	297.50	295.60	287.07	35.8	35.7	36.2	8.31	8.28	7.93
Apparel and other textile products	210.85	222.41	169.59	35.2	35.7	34.4	5.99	6.23	4.93
Paper and allied products	368.86	360.32	343.60	42.3	41.8	41.1	8.72	8.62	8.36
Printing and publishing	411.47	422.81	384.19	38.8	39.7	37.3	10.61	10.65	10.30
Chemicals and allied products	455.45	457.38	428.75	41.9	42.0	42.2	10.87	10.89	10.16
Rubber and misc. plastic products	305.35	307.89	334.54	39.4	40.3	42.4	7.75	7.64	7.89

Covers an estimated 134,300 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MAY 1986

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
Total Initial Claims	15,654	17,560	17,938	7,898	9,396	9,720
Total Continued Claims	122,272	154,415	128,309	69,872	88,611	73,132
Total Weeks Compensated	109,565	142,778	113,957	66,181	85,875	69,187
Total Amount of Payments	$14,378,679	$18,829,064	$14,585,143	$8,946,708	$11,707,034	$8,981,789
Average Weekly Payment	$131.23	$131.88	$127.35	$135.19	$136.33	$129.82

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	291	306	226
Total Continued Claims	1,656	1,915	1,467
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	176	214	163
Total Continued Claims	993	1,227	1,043

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	681.0	677.0	660.2
Manufacturing	35.5	35.6	35.0
Durable Goods*	18.7	18.7	18.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Electric and electronic equipment	9.3	9.4	9.4
Nondurable Goods	16.8	16.9	16.6
Printing & publishing*	9.8	9.8	9.5
Commercial printing	4.5	4.5	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	645.5	641.4	625.2
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.6
Construction	59.9	58.0	55.0
Heavy construction contractors	6.0	5.6	5.3
Transportation and public utilities	19.4	19.3	19.0
Railroad transportation	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	10.9	10.8	10.3
Trucking and warehousing	7.8	7.7	7.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	8.3	8.3	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade	176.3	176.0	172.9
Wholesale trade	34.0	33.7	32.8
Retail trade*	142.3	142.3	140.1
General merchandise stores	18.7	18.6	18.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	38.0	37.6	35.4
Banking	7.5	7.4	7.1
Credit agencies except banks	6.6	6.5	5.7
Services*	193.9	192.9	185.1
Private educational services	6.1	6.9	6.0
Total government	157.4	157.1	157.2
Total federal government	73.2	73.7	75.6
Total state & local government	84.2	83.4	81.6
Total state government	21.0	20.8	20.0
Total local government	63.2	62.6	61.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Date benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.7	80.7	81.2
Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	17.9
Apparel & other textile products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other manufacturing	10.8	10.8	12.1
Nonmanufacturing	64.9	63.9	63.3
Construction	4.2	4.0	4.9
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	5.3	5.5
Railroad	1.3	1.3	1.5
Transportation exc. railroads	2.3	2.2	2.2
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	20.1	19.8	19.3
General merchandise stores	2.7	2.6	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.7	2.7	2.7
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	16.9	16.6	15.9
Health services	6.6	6.5	6.5
Social services	1.9	1.9	1.8
Total government	15.6	15.5	15.0
Total federal government	2.0	2.0	1.9
Total state & local government	13.6	13.5	13.1
State government	4.8	4.7	4.7
Local government	8.8	8.8	8.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

[2]

BALANCE OF STATE

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	129.3	124.6	121.8
Manufacturing	24.0	23.9	23.7
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.1	9.1
Meat products	4.7	4.8	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.7	2.2	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	1.3	1.3	1.5
Lumber & wood products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	1.9
Electric & electronic equipment	2.5	2.5	2.7
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	105.3	100.7	98.1
Construction	9.3	8.7	7.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	7.4	6.7
Railroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation exc. railroads	5.2	5.1	4.4
Communication & public utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade	34.8	32.5	32.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.3	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	26.4	25.0	24.1
Health services	8.2	8.1	7.7
Total government	23.1	22.8	22.8
Total federal government	6.3	6.3	6.2
Total state & local government	16.8	16.5	16.6
State government	4.2	4.3	4.4
Local government	12.6	12.2	12.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1985.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALTIMORE CITY

MAY 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	461.2	458.0	459.4
Manufacturing	49.5	49.8	54.4
Durable Goods*	16.7	16.9	19.2
Primary metal industries	2.4	2.5	3.6
Fabricated metal products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.8	4.6
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	4.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.7
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	32.9	35.2
Food & kindred products	8.5	8.7	9.0
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	3.7	5.1
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.2	1.2	1.4
Paper & allied products	2.4	2.6	2.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.4	8.6
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	411.7	408.2	405.0
Construction	20.1	20.2	19.4
Transportation & public utilities	31.1	31.1	32.7
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.5	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.7	10.7	11.5
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.6	5.3
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.*	17.9	17.9	18.3
Commun., exc. U. S. postal service	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale & retail trade	95.3	92.5	97.5
Wholesale trade*	28.9	29.0	29.4
Machinery, equipment & supplies	6.2	6.2	6.2
Petroleum & petroleum products	0.8	0.9	1.0
Retail trade	66.4	63.5	68.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	43.7	43.8	42.0
Banking	12.5	12.5	12.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.8	5.8
Insurance carriers	12.2	12.1	11.0
Services & mining*	131.5	130.8	126.1
Health services	41.9	42.0	40.6
Legal services	5.5	5.6	5.4
Educational services	15.8	16.2	15.1
Social services	6.9	6.8	6.4
Misc. services*	5.8	5.8	5.7
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.7	2.7
Total government	90.0	89.8	87.3
Total federal government	16.0	15.9	15.8
Total state & local government	74.0	73.9	71.5
Total state government	37.5	37.6	34.9
Total local government	36.5	36.3	36.6

1

The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmark to the 1st quarter of 1985.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

[1]

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS

[2]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

STATE OF MARYLAND

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1985

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	12/85	11/85	10/85	12/85	11/85	10/85	12/85	11/85	10/85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1928.0	1920.7	1906.2	848.7	844.4	830.6	--	--	--
Manufacturing	214.4	215.6	215.0	61.3	60.2	59.0	138.6	139.5	142.8
Durable Goods	112.8	113.6	113.5	23.4	22.7	22.4	69.7	70.7	71.1
Lumber & wood products	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.9	3.0	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Stone, clay & glass products	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Primary metal industries	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	12.5	12.6	12.6
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.4	6.5	6.5
Machinery, except electrical	16.5	16.8	17.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	11.0	11.3	11.6
Electric & electronic equipment	39.6	39.7	39.5	12.2	11.7	11.3	15.6	15.6	15.6
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.4	14.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.3	11.0	10.7
Instruments & misc. mfg.	5.2	5.0	5.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.1
Nondurable Goods	101.6	102.0	101.5	37.9	37.5	36.6	68.9	68.8	71.7
Food & kindred products	27.0	27.4	27.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	17.7	18.0	18.1
Textile mill products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	--	--	--
Apparel & other textile products	11.2	11.2	10.9	6.3	6.0	5.6	9.6	9.6	9.4
Paper & allied products	9.8	9.9	10.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.0	8.2	8.0
Printing & publishing	28.5	28.3	27.9	10.7	10.6	10.3	19.2	19.0	18.7
Chemicals & allied products	12.9	12.9	12.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	7.9	7.9	8.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	6.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	--	--	--
Nonmanufacturing	1713.6	1705.1	1691.2	787.4	784.2	771.6	--	--	--
Contract construction	133.9	135.8	135.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	92.0	91.2	89.9	26.8	26.8	26.7	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	46.1	45.0	43.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.6	39.5	39.6	15.9	15.8	15.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	494.3	485.6	478.4	212.3	206.5	203.5	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	104.7	105.0	104.5	29.1	29.6	29.9	--	--	--
Retail trade	389.6	380.6	373.9	183.2	176.9	173.6	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	51.6	48.3	45.2	37.0	34.5	32.0	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	113.1	111.9	111.4	68.3	67.5	67.4	--	--	--
Services & mining	480.3	480.4	479.0	271.2	272.3	268.9	--	--	--
Total government	400.0	400.2	397.0	195.3	197.5	191.5	--	--	--
Total federal government	139.6	140.0	140.2	63.6	63.4	61.9	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	260.4	260.2	256.8	131.7	134.1	129.6	--	--	--

[1]

Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]

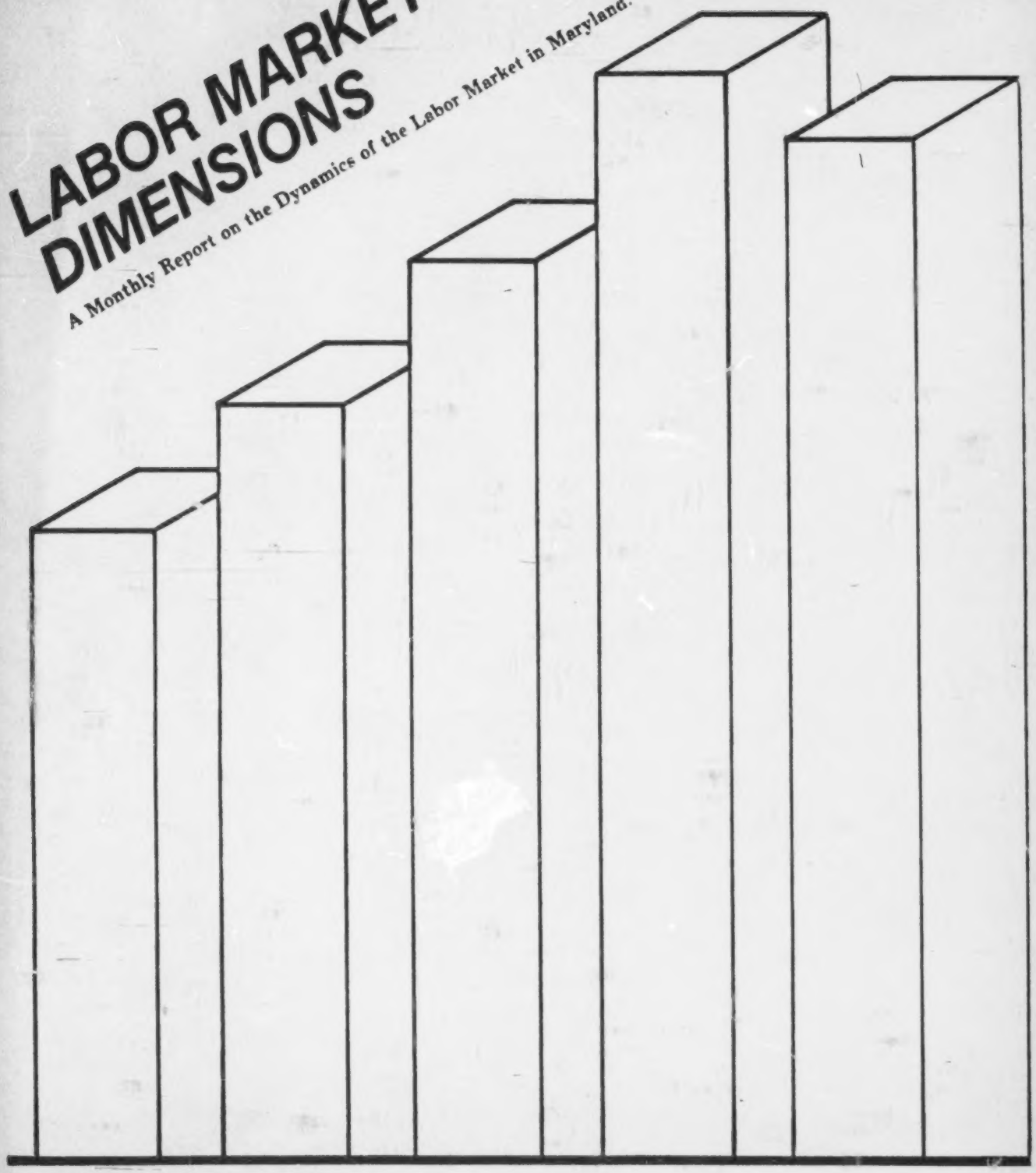
The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 6,000 employers.

8/18/86 S3616-1A

JUNE, 1986

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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R. Malcolm-Rodgers
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1986

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's unemployment increased to 3.9 percent in June

Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 3.7 percent in May to 3.9 percent in June. Although this marked the first increase in unemployment since February, it was smaller than the gain normally seen in June, as students and summer workers enter the labor market in large numbers. Not since 1970 had unemployment registered less than 4 percent for June. May, 1986 was the first month that unemployment had fallen below 4 percent since May, 1974. In June, 1985 the rate was somewhat higher at 4.4 percent. So far in 1986, the highest unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in February. For July, the rate is expected to show little change from June's level.

Labor force and employment hit new records

The civilian labor force grew by an estimated 46,716 persons between May and June, registering a record-breaking total in June of 2,362,198 persons. Employment also set a new record in June of 2,269,837 persons, as it expanded from May by 40,838 persons. The unemployment volume of 92,361 was the lowest for a June since 1974. It was up by an estimated 5,878 persons from May. All trends this June were more extreme than those experienced a year ago. Since June, 1985 the labor force had swelled by 86,539 persons, as gains in employment of 94,348 outpaced declines in unemployment of 7,809.

The unemployment volume increased between May and June due to unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor market. Claims filed for unemployment insurance actually decreased. While claims increased in the printing and publishing industry, claimants decreased in construction, food processing, primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and business services. At least 1,000 claims were filed for the June reference week in construction, wholesale trade, and business services.

Employment gains during June were concentrated in the industries of food processing, construction, trucking, water transportation services, food stores, eating and drinking places, banks and credit agencies, real estate, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, health services, legal services, membership organizations, engineering and architectural services, agribusiness, and state and local government. As the school term ended, massive layoffs were noted in education. Strike activity reduced employment in communications and public utilities.

Maryland's unemployment rate remained substantially below the national rate, in June by 3.4 percentage points. Unemployment increased nationally from 7.0 percent in May to 7.3 percent in June. The rate had fallen slightly from its level last June of 7.5 percent.

Only three states with lower unemployment than Maryland

This May only three states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland--New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Unemployment ranged from 3.2 percent in New Hampshire to 13.0 percent in Louisiana.

Maryland unemployment lowest in Howard County

June unemployment ranged in Maryland from 2.3 percent in Howard County to 9.3 percent in Garrett County. Usually Montgomery County claims the state's lowest unemployment rate and Somerset County the highest. Although Montgomery County was right behind Howard at 2.4 percent, Somerset County was far below

Garrett at 6.4 percent. Worcester County benefited from summertime activity in tourism, recreation, and agriculture. Its extremely low June rate of 2.7 percent compared to 14.6 percent in January. Double-digit unemployment now is only a memory in Maryland. A number of counties enjoyed unemployment below 3 percent--Howard, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester.

Trends mixed in Maryland counties

Trends were mixed in June. Unemployment rates tended to decrease on the Eastern Shore, showed pervasive increases in Western Maryland and the Washington, D.C. suburbs, and exhibited mixed trends in the Baltimore area. The Baltimore area's rate rose from 4.4 percent in May to 4.5 percent in June. In May, 82 percent of the nation's metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. The D.C. area's rate increased from 2.4 percent in May to 2.8 percent in June, and Western Maryland's from 6.4 to 6.8 percent. Meanwhile, unemployment in the remainder of the state dropped from 5.1 to 4.2 percent, as these predominantly rural counties benefited from seasonal tourism and agriculture activity. Especially notable were the unemployment declines in Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

Industry Payroll Employment

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment reached new heights

Employment set a new record in June of an estimated 1,952,800 jobs. Since this February, jobs had increased without pause, adding 83,500 jobs over four months. An estimated 20,100 jobs were added during June alone. Spring hiring was slower this year than a year ago. In 1985 a greater 95,900 jobs were added between February and June, although a lesser 19,100 were gained during June.

Manufacturing employment actually increased by a greater extent during this June than a year ago, spurred by more extensive seasonal hiring in food processing. Last June, jobs in nonelectrical machinery slumped due to permanent closing, strike activity, and less business. Hiring in nonmanufacturing was less extensive this June than a year ago. This June the seasonal hiring was slower in construction and trade, but was faster in transportation, finance, insurance and real estate, and services. Employment decreased in communications/public utilities as compared to little change last June. Local government decreased by a similar extent in both periods, while state government subsided by a greater extent this June. Federal government showed little change this June while increasing a year ago.

Since June, 1985, the employment total had expanded by 41,600 jobs. The services industry increased by 21,700 jobs over the year; trade by 9,800; finance, insurance, and real estate by 8,000; construction by 7,300; state and local government by 6,300; and transportation by 2,200. At the same time, manufacturing receded by 8,200 jobs, federal government by 2,700, and communications/public utilities by 1,900. No manufacturing category can now be classified as a growth industry. The major declining industries were primary metals, down by 2,300 jobs; electric and electronic equipment (the main high tech category), down by 2,100; and nonelectrical machinery, down by 1,600.

The SERVICES industry registered a sizable seasonal expansion between May and June of an estimated 20,200 jobs. Extensive seasonal hiring was noted at hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. More business bolstered employment in business services, health services, legal services, and engineering and architectural services. The end of the school year curtailed jobs at private schools by 1,900. Between January and June, services swelled consistently by 32,800 jobs. Last June services grew by a slower 8,700 jobs, as part of a slower seasonal gain of 32,100 jobs between January and June, 1985.

TRADE grew by 5,700 jobs during June, with 400 added in wholesale trade and the bulk of the jobs in retail trade. The greatest amount of seasonal hiring was found at eating and drinking places. Between February and June, trade had grown by 25,700 jobs.

Seasonal hiring proceeded at a more rapid pace of 27,600 jobs during those four months of 1985, with 6,300 of those jobs gained during June.

Seasonal hiring continued in CONSTRUCTION during June, with 3,100 jobs added especially in special trade contracting. Since February, construction had expanded by 20,700 jobs. In 1985 construction hired at a similar pace of 20,400 jobs between February and June, with 3,300 added during June.

MANUFACTURING scored its largest gain since March, 1985, adding 2,500 jobs during this June. It had been showing more losses than gains. Between November, 1985 and May, 1986, employment had fallen by 7,200 jobs. In June, 1985, manufacturing advanced by a lesser 800 jobs. Food processing increased by 1,400 jobs during this June with the start of seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables, beverages, and seafood. Last June the hiring amounted to a lesser 700 jobs. Also this June, scattered hiring of 300 was noted in chemicals and 200 each in ship and boat building and repair, apparel and textiles, and rubber and plastics.

Seasonal hiring especially in real estate and also in banking and credit agencies boosted FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE by 2,400 jobs during June. Since January, this sector had steadily expanded by 6,100 jobs. During June, 1985 this category increased by a somewhat lesser 2,000 jobs.

TRANSPORTATION grew by 1,800 jobs during June, as more business boosted trucking and warehousing by 1,100 jobs while other hiring was observed in water transportation. Between February and June, transportation grew by 3,500 jobs, including 2,200 gained in trucking. Transportation expanded by a lesser 2,800 jobs during that four-month period in 1985, including a lesser 800 gained during June.

As the school term ended, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT dropped by 4,000 jobs during June. Public colleges and universities lost 3,700 jobs, while community colleges and local boards of education lost 3,600. Meanwhile, the hiring of 1,300 summer workers was noted at other state agencies and 2,000 at other local government agencies. Last June, state and local government fell by a greater 4,800 jobs, with slower hiring in state government.

The COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES category decreased by 1,600 jobs during June due to strike activity in both sectors.

In the BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA, the June total employment of 1,053,100 jobs represented 53.9 percent of employment statewide. Jobs were up by 11,000 from May and by 18,500 from June, 1985.

Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by 88 cents between May and June to $404.33. While average workweeks lengthened by 0.4 hours to 40.8, average hourly earnings fell by 12 cents to $9.91. Little change was observed in workweeks during June as three industry categories showed notably longer workweeks and three showed shorter. However, six industry groups enjoyed higher pay rates while seven received lower hourly earnings. Workweeks ranged during June from 34.6 hours in apparel and textiles to 47.1 in stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.01 in apparel and textiles to $14.65 in primary metals. Since June, 1985 average workweeks had lengthened by 0.9 hours, while average weekly earnings had risen by 6.1 percent or $23.28.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

INITIAL claims for June were up 13.4 percent as layoffs were reported in the industries of apparel and food processing. Continued claims were down 10.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 8.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 8.4 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $131.38.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased less than one percent and continued claims rose 15.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 14.8 percent and continued claims rose less than one percent.

INITIAL claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose 20.9 percent, continued claims decreased 2.1 percent, weeks compensated declined 6.8 percent, and the amount of payments fell 7.4 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased less than one percent to $134.41.

Consumer Price Index

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 327.9 in June, up by 0.5 percent from May and by only 1.7 percent from June, 1985. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods and services costing $10 in 1967 now goes for $32.79. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 309.5 for June, showed essentially no change from May while being inflated by 2.7 percent from last June. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of food consumed at home, indexed at 300.9 for June, were down by 0.8 percent over the month but were up by 1.1 percent over the year.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JUNE, 1986

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE '85
MARYLAND	2,362,198	2,315,482	2,269,837	2,228,999	92,361	86,483	3.9	3.7	4.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,147,639	1,122,199	1,095,685	1,073,234	51,954	48,965	4.5	4.4	5.2
BALTIMORE CITY	397,003	388,234	372,718	365,081	24,285	23,153	6.1	6.0	6.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	196,175	191,637	189,849	185,959	6,326	5,678	3.2	3.0	3.8
BALTIMORE	342,957	335,246	328,540	321,808	14,417	13,438	4.2	4.0	5.0
CARROLL	52,762	51,580	51,143	50,095	1,619	1,485	3.1	2.9	3.6
HARFORD	76,839	75,313	73,675	72,165	3,164	3,148	4.1	4.2	4.3
HOWARD	67,797	66,332	66,240	64,882	1,557	1,450	2.3	2.2	2.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,107	13,856	13,520	13,243	587	613	4.2	4.4	4.3
D. C. AREA	916,082	904,689	890,723	883,207	25,359	21,482	2.8	2.4	2.9
CALVERT	23,335	23,105	22,645	22,454	690	651	3.0	2.8	3.9
CHARLES	48,315	47,775	47,167	46,769	1,148	1,006	2.4	2.1	2.8
FREDERICK	73,515	72,725	71,518	70,914	1,997	1,811	2.7	2.5	2.7
MONTGOMERY	368,518	363,910	359,838	356,801	8,680	7,109	2.4	2.0	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	402,399	397,173	389,555	386,268	12,844	10,905	3.2	2.7	3.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	96,026	95,232	89,507	89,151	6,519	6,081	6.8	6.4	7.5
ALLEGANY	31,392	31,460	29,044	29,202	2,348	2,258	7.5	7.2	8.1
GARRETT	11,839	11,596	10,743	10,582	1,096	1,014	9.3	8.7	9.1
WASHINGTON	52,795	52,176	49,720	49,367	3,075	2,809	5.8	5.4	6.8
BALANCE OF STATE	202,451	193,362	193,921	183,407	8,530	9,955	4.2	5.1	5.0
CAROLINE	13,420	12,755	12,769	12,041	651	714	4.9	5.6	5.5
CECIL	34,487	33,926	32,558	31,957	1,929	1,969	5.6	5.8	4.3
DORCHESTER	17,596	17,311	16,524	16,084	1,072	1,227	6.1	7.1	8.5
KENT	9,470	9,089	9,128	8,773	342	316	3.6	3.5	4.5
ST. MARY'S	33,818	33,180	32,754	32,107	1,064	1,073	3.1	3.2	3.7
SOMERSET	11,532	11,225	10,795	10,156	737	1,069	6.4	9.5	8.6
TALBOT	16,721	16,148	16,303	15,764	418	384	2.5	2.4	3.1
WICOMICO	39,768	39,098	38,151	36,693	1,617	2,405	4.1	6.2	5.5
WORCESTER	25,639	20,630	24,939	19,832	700	798	2.7	3.9	3.5
[2] UNITED STATES	119,644,000	117,199,000	110,869,000	109,041,000	8,775,000	8,158,000	7.3	7.0	7.5

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1952.8	1932.7	1911.2	1053.1	1042.1	1034.6
Manufacturing	210.9	208.4	219.1	132.1	131.0	141.2
Durable Goods	109.8	109.5	116.3	74.5	74.4	80.7
Lumber and wood products	4.1	4.0	3.7	*	*	*
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	2.1	2.0	1.8	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.6	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.1	7.1	4.4	4.4	4.8
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.6	*	*	*
Primary metal industries	13.8	13.8	16.1	12.5	12.5	14.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.0	11.0	12.5	10.9	11.0	12.5
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	16.0	17.5	9.4	9.4	10.3
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	38.3	38.4	40.4	26.4	26.5	27.9
Communication equipment	27.1	27.2	28.0	20.2	20.2	20.7
Transportation equipment	13.8	13.6	14.1	9.8	9.6	10.3
Ship and boat building and repair	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.6
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.8	1.7	2.0	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	101.1	98.9	102.8	57.6	56.6	60.5
Food and kindred products	27.5	26.1	28.1	12.9	12.7	14.3
Meat products	6.0	5.9	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	2.8	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.6	3.4	3.4
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.2	11.0	12.0	6.9	6.7	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.4	9.3	10.2	6.7	6.6	7.5
Printing and publishing	27.8	27.8	27.4	14.5	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.3	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.8	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	11.0	11.1	10.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	13.2	12.9	13.0	10.1	9.9	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	*	*	*	3.1	2.9	2.8
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	8.8	9.1	5.0	4.8	5.0
Misc. plastic products	6.3	6.2	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Petroleum/coal & leather products	2.0	2.0	2.0	*	*	*

*Estimates are not published for all industry categories.

[1]

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

(in thousands)

JUNE 1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85	JUNE '86	MAY '86	JUNE '85
Nonmanufacturing	1741.9	1724.3	1692.1	921.0	911.1	893.4
Mining	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	140.7	137.6	133.4	69.4	67.4	64.1
Heavy construction contractors	17.7	17.6	16.6	9.2	9.2	9.4
Transportation and public utilities	90.7	90.5	91.3	58.8	57.1	59.5
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.4	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	46.5	44.7	44.3	27.2	25.5	26.8
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	25.8	25.0	13.2	12.1	12.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	37.8	39.4	39.7	26.9	26.9	27.3
Communication, except U.S. postal service	23.8	24.8	24.9	17.1	17.1	17.2
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.0	14.6	14.8	9.8	9.8	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	489.0	483.3	479.2	251.1	249.0	247.4
Wholesale trade	104.1	103.7	103.7	60.3	60.0	60.7
Machinery, equipment & supplies	*	*	*	13.6	13.5	13.7
Petroleum & petroleum supplies	2.9	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Retail trade	384.9	379.6	375.5	190.8	189.0	186.7
General merchandise stores	43.8	43.6	43.9	20.3	19.9	20.0
Department stores	37.8	37.7	38.1	*	*	*
Nonstore retailers	4.6	4.7	8.2	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	118.8	116.4	110.8	71.5	70.3	67.1
Banking	27.6	27.1	26.1	17.1	16.8	16.3
Commercial & stock savings banks	25.4	25.0	24.1	*	*	*
Credit agencies except banks	17.7	17.3	16.5	9.7	9.5	9.6
Savings & loan associations	9.2	9.0	8.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Insurance carriers	25.0	24.8	22.3	19.3	19.2	16.9
Services	503.8	493.6	482.1	263.0	260.0	250.8
Health services	126.9	125.4	121.9	76.4	75.2	72.9
Private hospitals	63.3	62.6	62.4	41.4	40.9	40.5
Private educational services	27.9	29.8	26.6	19.9	21.5	18.9
Elementary & secondary schools	9.8	10.0	9.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.3	16.8	14.2	12.6	14.0	11.8
Miscellaneous services	40.8	40.2	38.7	18.4	18.2	17.8
Noncommercial ed., sci, & research organ.	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.5	5.6	5.2
Total government	397.0	401.1	393.4	207.0	207.1	204.3
Total federal government	137.7	137.8	140.4	55.1	55.1	55.8
U. S. Dept. of Defense	48.6	48.6	50.5	19.9	19.9	20.6
U. S. Postal service	16.1	16.1	14.8	8.0	7.9	7.7
Other federal government	73.0	73.1	75.1	27.2	27.3	27.5
Total state and local government	259.3	263.3	253.0	151.9	152.0	148.5
Total state government	89.4	91.8	87.3	65.1	64.4	62.7
State hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.6	8.7	8.7	8.6
Public universities & colleges	26.3	30.0	26.2	11.0	11.5	10.5
Other state government	51.5	50.2	49.5	45.4	44.2	43.6
Total local government	169.9	171.5	165.7	86.8	87.6	85.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	101.6	105.2	99.0	50.6	52.1	49.4
Non-education	68.3	66.3	66.7	36.2	35.5	36.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 6,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1985.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate are not published for all industry categories.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.